

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

By G. W. Kingsbury.

JUNCTION, DAVIS CO., KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1861.

Vol. I—No. 1.

Smoky Hill and Repub'n Union,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
G. W. KINGSBURY,
AT JUNCTION CITY, DAVIS CO., KANSAS.
OFFICE ON JEFFERSON ST. BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Ten copies, one year, 15.00
* Payment required in all cases in advance.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the
time for which payment is received.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Ten lines or less being a square.
Yearly advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

JOB WORK

done with dispatch, and in the latest style of
the art.
* Payment required for all Job Work on
delivery.

WHY?

Somehow or other my heart leaps upward;
Somehow or other I feel my wings
Laying in air that is bright and golden,
Lifting me up to immortal things.
Somehow or other the dross is melting;
Somehow or other the gold appears;
Somehow or other I see the roses
Growing along my future years.
Somehow or other the stars are singing;
Somehow or other the moonbeams talk;
Somehow or other a hand is flinging
Beautiful jewels wherever I walk.
Somehow or other my soul is climbing,
Living in beautiful realms above;
Somehow or other—I know the secret—
Angels are filling my heart with love!

TAXATION! TAXATION!!

The great cry of the Secessionists now
is "Taxation!"—as resulting from this
war against the rebels. As the Richmond
Messenger says, very truly, while they are
doing this, they have not a word to say
against Jeff. Davis & Co., who have got
up this rebellion, and are blockading our
rivers, destroying public and private prop-
erty, and confiscating the debts of our
citizens. The truth is, these fellows are
on the side of Jeff. Davis & Co., and want
the Capital taken, the Union dissolved,
and this free constitutional government of
ours overturned. If to accomplish this
purpose it is necessary to blockade our
rivers, seize our steamboats, confiscate our
produce and the debts of our citizens, it is
all right. The Government of the United
States has no right to spend the people's
money in resisting these things, and every
step it takes in that direction is usurpation.
We would like to know how much Jeff.
Davis's Government is spending per day,
and what is the value of the taxable prop-
erty in his Confederacy that has to bear
the burden of it. If we are to leave our
homes in the Union on account of the large
debt that is running up, we would like to
be assured that we would fare better in
Jeff. Davis's kingdom. We have never yet
had to pay anything for our protection in
the Union, but have been loaned without
interest two millions of dollars, one-half of
which is the chief endowment of our com-
mon school fund.

The Confederate States have no revenue
outside of direct taxation. The Confedera-
tes say that they have 150,000 men under
arms, and Lincoln 250,000. The taxable
property of the States in the Union is ten
times that of the Confederate States; and
for every dollar upon the hundred the
Union States will have to pay six dollars
on the hundred. So if we desire to escape
the heaviest taxation, the Confederate
States is not to be our home. Besides,
Lincoln did not begin this business of rais-
ing armies and making war, nor will he be
allowed to continue it a day after the Con-
federates withdraw from the field.—Ken-
tucky Whig.

AN ACT

To Define and Punish Certain Conspiracies.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled,
That if two or more persons within any
State or Territory of the United States con-
spire together to overthrow, or to put
down, or to destroy by force, the govern-
ment of the United States, or to levy war
against the United States, or to oppose by
force the authority of the government of
the United States; or by force to prevent hin-
der or delay the execution of any law of
the United States; or by force to seize, take,
or possess any property of the United States
against the will or contrary to the author-
ity of the United States; or by force, intima-
tion, or threat to prevent any person from
accepting or holding any office, or trust, or
place of confidence, under the United States,
each and every person so offending shall be
guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction
thereof in any district or circuit court of the
United States having jurisdiction thereof, or
supreme court of any Territory of the United
States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be
punished by a fine not less than five hundred
dollars and not more than five thousand
dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without
hard labor, as the court shall determine, for
a period not less than six months, nor greater
than six years, or both such fine and imprison-
ment.
Approved, July 31, 1861.

H. & ST. JOE. R. R. OPEN.

THE ROAD IN POSSESSION OF THE
FEDERAL TROOPS.

Latest Telegraphic News.

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Leavenworth Times of Sept.
11th, we take the following items of intel-
ligence. As it is the first news we have
had concerning the army operations in the
east since the horrible catastrophe on the
Hannibal and St. Jo. R. R., it will be ear-
gely received:
Mr. Owen Duffy, of this city, returned
yesterday from St. Louis. He came over
the H. & St. Jo. Railroad, and informs us
that the road is again in good order, except
at the crossing of Platte river, the bridge
recently destroyed not having been rebuilt
as yet.

The Kansas First was at Hannibal on
Sunday, and is now probably stationed
along the Eastern end of the road. The
Kansas Second is at Brookfield, on the line
of the road, and a force of Illinois troops
is at Platte River Bridge. There are no
troops, of any kind, in St. Joseph. There
are no obstructions, at present, on the
Platte Country R. R.

We are indebted to Mr. Duffy for a copy
of the Quincy Herald of Sept. 9th. We
copy the latest and most important items
and dispatches.

The first report of Jeff. Davis' death,
was contradicted, but it has been re-affirm-
ed by telegraph, via Louisville. At Wash-
ington, however, the report was not credit-
ed.

The Confederate steamer Yorktown, is
only about a dozen miles above Newport
News, awaiting an opportunity to run the
blockade. She has been preparing at Rich-
mond, it is said, to carry a very heavy ar-
mament.

Baron E. Von Begasank, a distinguished
Swedish officer, has tendered his services to
the Government. He is recommended by
the King of Sweden.

It is stated that a proclamation has been
or will be issued, by the Confederate Gov-
ernment, announcing the admission of Mis-
souri into the Confederacy, and recognizing
Jackson as Governor of the State.

The following are among the most in-
teresting dispatches:

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The rebels have
again been repulsed by our troops at Lex-
ington. The rebels lost 25 killed and 40
prisoners. We lost one. The rebels are
falling back on Rains, who is threatening
Fort Scott, Kansas.

Enquiries at the governmental depart-
ments, by the reporter of the associated
press, has elicited only the fact that the
government is not in possession of any re-
liable information of the death of Jeff. Da-
vis.

It is thought that if such was the
fact, certain information would have reached
this city via Louisville. At the present
writing no credence is placed in the rumor.

To-day, J. M. Gordon, the rebel leader
of the Lower House of the Maryland Leg-
islature who was arrested some days ago, at
the Relay House, was released from cus-
tody. He took an oath of allegiance to the
Government to support the Constitu-
tion of the United States, in good faith,
not to take up arms against the United
States, or to give aid or otherwise any
aid or information to its enemies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The rebel out-
posts are now but five miles distant from
the President's house, and three miles from Ar-
lington Heights. At daylight this morning
a relief guard of Federal troops was fired
upon by a concealed body of the enemy, near
Hunter's Chapel, on the Virginia side of
the Potomac. At sunrise two companies of
our troops were sent out to reconnoitre, and
discovered that the rebels had taken posses-
sion at Ball's Cross Roads, and had thrown
forward two regiments during the night.
These regiments are now posted along a lit-
tle creek in a wood near Hunter's Chapel.

They have four brass howitzers, drawn by
men, but have no other artillery. The rebels
are now digging rifle pits West of Hun-
ter's Chapel. The enemy's forces on Mun-
son's Hill are busily engaged drilling. Occa-
sionally shots are fired from the Hill at
the Federal pickets.

Special to the Post: Three slaves who
attempted to desert to the Federal lines have
been shot by the rebels on Munson's Hill.
The Baltimore rioters of the 19th of April
are now on trial at Townsend's town Md.,
but it is difficult to find a verdict of guilty.
The report of the narrow escape of Capt.
Strong, of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment,
from an attack by the rebels, is confirmed.
After he was taken, Capt. Strong shot three
of his captors with his revolver and escaped.

The War Department received a dispatch
to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, in camp, Sat-
ton, Va., dated yesterday, from which it is
inferred that all is well with his command.

Cairo, Sept. 7.—Large reinforcements
and supplies were sent to Paducah to-day.
The railroad bridge six miles from Paducah
was burned to prevent the enemy from
coming in by railroad. The town is reported
quiet, though many citizens are leaving.

Gen. C. F. Smith of the regular army, ar-
rived here from St. Louis. He goes direct
to Paducah to take command.
Reliable information received from below

says the rebel force under Polk and Pillow
from six to eight thousand, is at Columbus.
They have heavy cannon, but not mounted.
Thompson with additional force is encamp-
ed opposite in Mo. The force at Columbus
is said to have come from Union City and
New Madrid, and is poorly clad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The proprietor of
a faro bank was arrested yesterday. It be-
ing reported that a paymaster in the navy,
who is detained here in custody, has been
patronizing his establishment by large ad-
vances, on gambling houses, principally on
Pennsylvania Avenue, were closed at an
early hour last night, fearing the govern-
ment would interrupt or suspend their busi-
ness.

Reports from various points on the Vir-
ginia side of the Potomac represent that all
was quiet last night, and this morning our
forces near Alexandria found six 6 pound-
ers buried in the ground a short distance
from the railroad station. They were ta-
ken to Fort Ellsworth.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
**Capacity of our Country to Sustain
the War.**

Some persons, whether timorous or unin-
formed, have shrunk back aghast at the pros-
pect of a \$500,000,000 loan, with the possi-
bility of its being doubled or trebled by a
continuance of the war. Such persons may
be reassured by comparing our means and
probable exertions with those of Great Britain
in her tremendous struggle with France and
the half of Europe for twenty-three years,
or from 1793 to 1816. We condense and set
down in the nearest millions a few of the most
prominent statistics of that continental war.

At the commencement of that war, entered
upon by England against the principles and
wishes of at least one-third of the nation,
the population of England, Wales and Scotland,
was somewhat less than ten millions. Ireland
may be "counted out" as being disorderly and
rebellious, and requiring a guard over itself
rather than furnish men and money for the
strife. During those twenty-three years the
whole outlay of the British Government was
\$8,500,000,000—or, stating it in more striking
form, eighty-five hundred million dollars—
more than double the whole property valuation
of Great Britain then, and nearly as much as
that of the United States at present. Nearly
one-half of this enormous sum, or \$4,183,
000,000 was expended on the war alone,
namely, \$1,924,000,000 for the army; \$1,
641,000 for the navy; \$555,000,000 for munitions
of war; and \$263,000,000 for subsidies—in
plainer phrase, for hiring foreigners to do
their fighting. The yearly outlay, in all,
averaged \$370,000,000, and for the war,
which was almost continuous, \$182,000,000.
And this immense expenditure was not, as in
our case, made at home, so that the money
merely passing from hand to hand would still
remain in the possession and active use of
the nation; on the contrary, a large part of it,
probably more than one half, was laid out and
permanently lost in continental purchases.
Yet, under the pressure of this tremendous
load, England struggled through the contest,
not only with steps scarce staggering, except
in two or three years bad crops, and in the
fixed suspension of specie payments by the
National Bank, but with a large increase in
the sum total of her wealth, and an advance
in almost every branch of industrial exertion.

The specie was continuously and largely
drawn from the vaults, till, in 1797, when the
coin was reduced to five and a half millions of
dollars, the frightened directors were relieved
by a temporary permission from the Privy
Council to suspend specie payments. This
suspension was afterwards legalized by Parlia-
ment, and continued by fresh enactments to
the year 1823. During the first twenty years
of this suspension the entire mintage of Eng-
land was but fifty-five millions of dollars, while
in the seven years ensuing it was one hundred
and fifteen millions of dollars. In one single
year—the last of that great war, the govern-
ment expenditure was six hundred and forty-
nine millions of dollars, while the specie in the
Bank of England was but little over ten mil-
lions of dollars.

If it be asked how England not only stood up,
but mainly prospered, against this prodigious
drain on her resources for twenty-three years,
the answer lies in the fact of her vast improve-
ments in machinery, which enabled her to
manufacture for all nations, while her domina-
tion of the sea gave her the outward and in-
ward commerce of the world.

We are twice as able as England was to carry
on a war even of that great length and of these
huge dimensions; for our population—saying
nothing of the neutral States—is the exact
double, and our wealth more than the double,
of England in 1793. Specie from all quarters
pours in upon us in a ceaseless flood; the
money of our banks and capitalists lies idle
and rusting; and our imports are greatly
reduced; our exports of breadstuffs and metals
are much larger than ever. Under these cir-
cumstances, it is clear that we can, if need
sary incur and comfortably carry a debt of
one thousand or even two thousand million
dollars, and pay it off, interest and principal,
by A. D. 1900. On, then, to the contest,
without fear and without reluctance, striving
nothing to redeem the life and honor of the
nation.

It is said the "census embraces sev-
enteen million of women." Who wouldn't
be the census?

NOBLE SPEECH OF THE KEN- TUCKY PATRIOT!

HON. JOSEPH HOLT IN BOSTON.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I came to Boston,
as do many American travellers, not
merely to look upon the city, beautiful in
itself—upon its monuments, and upon
those magnificent landscapes in which,
as a jewel, it is set—but also to revive,
if haply I might, the glow of my patriot-
ism amid the thrilling associations that
cluster around this cradle of the Revolu-
tion. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here
are gardens of memories which never,
never lose their fragrance; here are altars
whose fires, though kindled in behalf of hu-
man rights nearly a century ago, have waxed
only the brighter for the years through
which they have burned. No true son of
the Republic can press the soil of Bunker
Hill without having his veneration for your
great ancestors deepened and exalted, and
without feeling his vows of devotion to the
country strengthened and renewed.

I was making, and desired to make; most
quietly my journey, and little thought and
little expected to attract attention to my-
self here; and it is, therefore, with emotions
of grateful surprise that I look upon that
cordial and generous welcome with which
you now honor me. Unconscious as I am
of having said or done ought to deserve this
marked token of your confidence and favor,
still I beg you to be assured that I am most
grateful for it. The strains of your music,
and the shouts of your welcome, will linger
in the ears of my heart long after they
shall have been forgotten by yourselves.

I am thankful for that most earnest, that
most eloquent, that most flattering recog-
nition, which in your name has been given,
under circumstances of peril and of trial.
Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly,
that kindly allusion to my native State,
Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky.] whose
star, so long obscured by the baneful
influences of unfaithful men, is now pre-
paring to shine forth in the strength and
lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries
of "Good."] Kentucky has assumed her present
position under no prompting of passion, but
calmly and deliberately, after a careful
review of the whole field of controversy; and
in view of all the gloom and perils
that encompass the Union, she now avows
she loves it still, and will cling to it in
the days of its strength and glory. [Cheers.]
That which she has so nobly declared from
the ballot-box, it is now her manifest duty
to make good upon the battle-field.—[Im-
mense applause.] and that duty, already
begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully
performed upon the meeting of her Legis-
lature, which takes place but a few days
hence. Full, full will be the measure of
my joy, when I shall behold the patriot
soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot
soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the
same fields of danger, and with the grasp
of their fraternal hands, rebuking those
traitorous men who, through long years,
have striven to render them aliens and
enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that
during the somewhat extended tour that
I have just made, I have nowhere found
the public voice faint, or the public pur-
pose faltering in reference to the vigorous
prosecution of this war, until the stars and
stripes shall float on every flag-staff from
which they have been torn. [Applause.]
Nowhere have I heard the word compro-
mise—[cheers and cries of "Good!"]—a
word which can now be uttered only by
disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly
and directly in the interests of the Rebel-
lion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the
kind of talk."] So long as rebel have arms
in their hands, there is nothing to compro-
mise [cheers]—nothing but the honor of
the country and the integrity of the Gov-
ernment; and who, but he who is ready to
fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submis-
sion to such humiliation as this?

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that
we stand at this moment confronted by great
national calamities. Eleven members of
our Union are in open, and thus far success-
ful revolt; and an army it may be of a hun-
dred and fifty thousand men, breathing ven-
geance and slaughter, is hovering upon our
lines and menacing the safety of Washing-
ton. From this pressing peril no valiant
resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid
prophesying can possibly deliver us. Noth-
ing but the sword, wielded by skillful and
heroic hands, can now save this country
from the last catastrophe that can befall a
free people. The enemy has been tested,
and we can no longer underrate either his
power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief
that since this rebellion is the cause of crime
that, therefore, it will be the less daringly
maintained. History has recorded for our
instruction and our admonition, that Cal-
line and his conspirators fell with their fa-
ces to the enemy; and so, probably, will fall
the Rebel leaders of the South. The more
earnest, the more prompt, the more united
the efforts that are now made, the briefer
will be the struggle. All delay, all seem-
ing hesitancy, all dissension, while strength-
ening the rebellion itself, is fraught with in-
calculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

It is however, from any cause, this contest
is to be prolonged, we must not seek to
conceal from ourselves its possible conse-
quences; but even now, in advance, we should
bravely and calmly look the worst of them
in the face. Your ships may have to fur-
l their sails in many a sea, and the grass may
spring up in marts heretofore pressed by
the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread
bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the
wail of sorrow go up, not only from strick-
en households and communities, but also
in cities and States, over the brave and true
men who have laid down their lives upon
the altar of their country. But our insti-
tutions are well worth all these sacrifices
and all other sacrifices which we may or can
possibly make for their preservation. All
that we are and all that we have are the
fruits of these institutions; and all that we
may now generously devote to their safety,
in this hour of their extreme peril, if we
are successful, they will give back to us and
to our children's children, increased a hun-
dred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very face of these
threatened disasters, even this night and
this hour, we could have peace. We could
have peace by laying down our necks, our
country and our flag, in the dust beneath
the feet of remorseless traitors. [Loud
cries of "Never!"] But how can we do
this, seeing that the graves of our fathers
are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet
speaks to us with voices which will not
and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.] If we
fall, we fall; and not only will
Washington, your capital be subjugated
and sacked, but your cities and fields will
be swept over by an army carrying in its
train desolations scarcely surpassed since the
Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of
the Caesars. The fiendish tone of the
Southern press, its exultant threatenings,
and the events which have already trans-
pired, fully justify me in this declaration.
If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold,
of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or
even the blood that courses in our veins, in
contrast with the honor and integrity of our
Government, we are lost; we shall perish
suddenly, irretrievably, and ignominiously.
But if true to ourselves as I verily believe
we will be; if true kindling memories of
the past, and to the grandeur of our mission
as a people, your armies will assuredly tri-
umph; and that triumph the Union senti-
ment of the South will render complete and
enduring [applause], and thus, out of all
this national turmoil, and battle, and blood-
shed, and wringing anguish, there will arise
a future for our country, bright as the rain-
bow that spans the mists that mount above
the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For
that future that bow of promise and of beauty
may well be accepted as the appropriate
emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which
has been encountered in the successful pro-
secution of this war, is the disloyalty found
in the midst of us. [Cries of "That's so."] This
is especially true in relation to
Washington City and the Border States;
but it is in a degree true everywhere, and
to this is traceable much of that discour-
agement under which the nation is now suf-
fering. The country is now rejoicing in
those bold and decided measures which the
President is taking to subdue this fatal
source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It
is in vain that the stalwart arms and
hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps
so long as men are kept on board with au-
gurs in their pockets who at every stolen
opportunity are boring holes in the bottom
of the noble ship on which we are em-
barked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismem-
bering this Union, which has been the
source of all our strength and all our joys
as a nation, can be entertained by no true
man. Dismemberment would involve the
abandonment of all which we, as Americans,
have so long and so justly been proud, and
the complete ruin of that grand inheritance
which we have received from our fathers,
and which it is our duty to transmit un-
diminished in its blessings to our descend-
ants. It would conduct us from palaces of
prosperity and power to hovels of wretch-
edness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old sitting in
judgment upon the rival claim of two moth-
ers to the possession of the same child, de-
cided that it should be cut in twain, and
that one half should be given to one claim-
ant and the other half to the other, it was
the false mother who accepted and exulted
in the judgment, while the true mother
turned away with horror, preferring to
commit the life of her offspring to the keeping
of even her own enemy, rather than that it
should thus perish. The filial and the
maternal instincts are in this regard the
same. The man who is willing that this
prosperous and free country shall be severed
by the sword of treason now suspended
over it may have been born upon Ameri-
can soil, but he has no American heart in
his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] The
true son of the Republic, like the true
mother, turns away from the proposal with
indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented
myself before you not to make a political
speech, but to thank you—which I do
again and again, from my heart—for this
most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

conceal from ourselves its possible conse-
quences; but even now, in advance, we should
bravely and calmly look the worst of them
in the face. Your ships may have to fur-
l their sails in many a sea, and the grass may
spring up in marts heretofore pressed by
the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread
bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the
wail of sorrow go up, not only from strick-
en households and communities, but also
in cities and States, over the brave and true
men who have laid down their lives upon
the altar of their country. But our insti-
tutions are well worth all these sacrifices
and all other sacrifices which we may or can
possibly make for their preservation. All
that we are and all that we have are the
fruits of these institutions; and all that we
may now generously devote to their safety,
in this hour of their extreme peril, if we
are successful, they will give back to us and
to our children's children, increased a hun-
dred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very face of these
threatened disasters, even this night and
this hour, we could have peace. We could
have peace by laying down our necks, our
country and our flag, in the dust beneath
the feet of remorseless traitors. [Loud
cries of "Never!"] But how can we do
this, seeing that the graves of our fathers
are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet
speaks to us with voices which will not
and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.] If we
fall, we fall; and not only will
Washington, your capital be subjugated
and sacked, but your cities and fields will
be swept over by an army carrying in its
train desolations scarcely surpassed since the
Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of
the Caesars. The fiendish tone of the
Southern press, its exultant threatenings,
and the events which have already trans-
pired, fully justify me in this declaration.
If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold,
of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or
even the blood that courses in our veins, in
contrast with the honor and integrity of our
Government, we are lost; we shall perish
suddenly, irretrievably, and ignominiously.
But if true to ourselves as I verily believe
we will be; if true kindling memories of
the past, and to the grandeur of our mission
as a people, your armies will assuredly tri-
umph; and that triumph the Union senti-
ment of the South will render complete and
enduring [applause], and thus, out of all
this national turmoil, and battle, and blood-
shed, and wringing anguish, there will arise
a future for our country, bright as the rain-
bow that spans the mists that mount above
the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For
that future that bow of promise and of beauty
may well be accepted as the appropriate
emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which
has been encountered in the successful pro-
secution of this war, is the disloyalty found
in the midst of us. [Cries of "That's so."] This
is especially true in relation to
Washington City and the Border States;
but it is in a degree true everywhere, and
to this is traceable much of that discour-
agement under which the nation is now suf-
fering. The country is now rejoicing in
those bold and decided measures which the
President is taking to subdue this fatal
source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It
is in vain that the stalwart arms and
hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps
so long as men are kept on board with au-
gurs in their pockets who at every stolen
opportunity are boring holes in the bottom
of the noble ship on which we are em-
barked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismem-
bering this Union, which has been the
source of all our strength and all our joys
as a nation, can be entertained by no true
man. Dismemberment would involve the
abandonment of all which we, as Americans,
have so long and so justly been proud, and
the complete ruin of that grand inheritance
which we have received from our fathers,
and which it is our duty to transmit un-
diminished in its blessings to our descend-
ants. It would conduct us from palaces of
prosperity and power to hovels of wretch-
edness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old sitting in
judgment upon the rival claim of two moth-
ers to the possession of the same child, de-
cided that it should be cut in twain, and
that one half should be given to one claim-
ant and the other half to the other, it was
the false mother who accepted and exulted
in the judgment, while the true mother
turned away with horror, preferring to
commit the life of her offspring to the keeping
of even her own enemy, rather than that it
should thus perish. The filial and the
maternal instincts are in this regard the
same. The man who is willing that this
prosperous and free country shall be severed
by the sword of treason now suspended
over it may have been born upon Ameri-
can soil, but he has no American heart in
his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] The
true son of the Republic, like the true
mother, turns away from the proposal with
indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented
myself before you not to make a political
speech, but to thank you—which I do
again and again, from my heart—for this
most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented
myself before you not to make a political
speech, but to thank you—which I do
again and again, from my heart—for this
most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented
myself before you not to make a political
speech, but to thank you—which I do
again and again, from my heart—for this
most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented
myself before you not to make a political
speech, but to thank you—which I do
again and again, from my heart—for this
most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

THE LATEST FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

N. S. Knight, Esq., left Fort Scott at six
o'clock Sunday evening, and arrived here
yesterday. We are indebted to him for re-
liable advice of Col. Lane's movements.
Lane's main force has never been further
advanced than twelve miles east of Fort Scott.
His pickets, however, have been within two
miles, and there have been numerous trif-
ling collisions. Last Wednesday, the rebel
commander commenced a retreat in the
direction of Lexington, leaving about a thou-
sand men at a camp twelve miles east of
Fort Scott.

Lane had about three thousand three years
men, and ten or fifteen hundred fourteen days
men. He has dismissed a portion of the lat-
ter, and the remainder with part of Weer's
men were to be left at camp Lincoln in
charge of Col. Weer.

The rest of the troops were started on Sat-
urday and Sunday, in pursuit of Rains in
three different bodies, to re-unite before pro-
ceeding far. Lane was to leave shortly after
Mr. Knight started. The thousand men
left by Rains have undoubtedly been cap-
tured before this.

Col. Lane has issued a general order, de-
claring that all under his command who
should seize goods, except in accordance
with proper orders, would be treated as rob-
bers. He said the order would be read to
all the men before crossing the Missouri line
and must be obeyed.

On Saturday night, Col. Jennison's com-
mand brought in 120 cattle, and 100 sheep
for the Commissary Department. Seven-
teen or eighteen "contrabands" and a large
number of horses were also brought in. In
all about 500 head of cattle had been taken
from the rebels.—Leav. Conservative.

ELWOOD, KANSAS.

Nearly four hundred men went into camp
yesterday morning near this city. Among
them we may mention—

Capt. Harrington's company, of Palermis;
Capt. Randolph's company, of Geary;
Capt. Flickinger's company, of Washeta;
Capt. Campbell's company, of Elwood.
Col. Ireland was in camp with a detach-
ment from Troy.

Judge Lee was elected Major of the Bat-
talion and assumed command. These
troops are in no particular service, federal
or State, but are mustered to defend the
State from invasion, and in all possible
ways benefit and aid the cause of the Union.
They are armed with double barreled shot
guns, and the terrible Sharp's rifles of '56.
We understand that no invasion of Mis-
souri is intended, but the camp is a part of
a general organization, which is to war on the
border, if occasion offers.—[Free Press.]

ROCKET BATTERIES.

Rocket batteries are suggested as a means
to drive the rebels out of their masked re-
trots. Those used in the British service
are propelled through a thick iron tube,
the fuse being cut to burn a given distance,
as in the case of a shell; to the rocket is at-
tached a pole from eight to ten feet